

Gazette of the United States

A N D

EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 74 of Vol. V.]

SATURDAY, March 8, 1794.

[Whole No. 532.]

For Amsterdam,



The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP

ADRIANA,

K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794.

dtf

For Fredericksburgh and Falmouth,

(Rappahannock River, Virginia)

THE SCHOONER

Friendship,



Henry Macnamara, Master

Will sail on Saturday next. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, at John Wain's Wharf, or to

Emanuel Walker.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

VIRGINIA TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, and GINSENG.

March 5.

3twff

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP

ANDROMACHE,

(an American bottom)

John Moore, Master;

Is a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expense. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to

Wharton & Lewis.

Feb. 22, 1794.

dtf

Just Imported,

In the Ship *Edwards*, Capt. *Grandon*, from St. Petersburg in Russia, And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN'S DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG'S BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donaldson,

No. 22, Walnut-street.

March 4, 1794.

dtw3tawf

Just Imported,

In the Ship *Apollo*, Capt. *Fitzpatrick*, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN in pipes,
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Osnaburghs,
Holland Sheetings,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Fum and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—Should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.

March 1, 1794.

d—tf

Writing

ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.

Done in the most elegant manner, and after the first masters; likewise,

Fire Buckets

Painted and finished at the shortest notice, by

GEORGE RUTTER,

In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Chestnut and Walnut,

Fourth and Fifth streets.

March 4.

dtf

Exhibition of Artificial Chinese Fire-Works,

Without powder, smell, or smoke.

M^R. STUVER returns his sincere thanks to the public for the great encouragement he has met with, and has the honor to inform them, that his exhibition will be continued every evening (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock, in Cherry-Alley, the first door west of Fourth-street. Tickets for grown persons 1rd. and for children 6d.

Select parties consisting of ten or more persons will be admitted from 8 o'clock until 10, notice being given the afternoon previous to the exhibition. Tickets one quarter dollar.

VIVAT REPUBLICA.

March 4.

*at

TO BE SOLD,

Agreeably to the last Will of DEBORAH MORRIS, deceased,

The House No. 245.

AND

Lot of Ground

On which it stands, wherein JAMES BIDDLE now lives, on the north side of Market-street, near Sixth-street.

THE House being 18 feet 10 inches in Front on Market-street, and the Lot 117 feet deep. The whole will be sold subject to a ground rent of twelve pounds per annum, payable to the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and their successors forever. For terms apply to

SAMUEL COATES,
JONATHAN JONES,
ANTHONY W. MORRIS,
SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS,
Surviving Executors of
Deborah Morris, dec'd.

March 1, 1794.

*cop 3w

WANTED,

A Man Servant,

Who is acquainted with the common duties about a house. None need apply but such as can be well recommended.

Enquire of the Printer.

March 4.

dtf

A Slitter of Iron

WANTED.

A MAN well skilled in rolling and slitting Iron into Sheets, may have good encouragement by calling on the Printer.

Feb. 27. cop 4t

Excellent CLARET,

In hogheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champagne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front-street.

Jan. 2, 1794.

dtf

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-

Street:—

A few Bales of Russia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyfon and Tonkay, ditto,
Holland Gin in Cases,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20.

gaw6w

TREASURY of PENNSYLVANIA,

February 14, 1794.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Commonwealth, for monies borrowed of the Trustees of the Loan Office, established per act of the 4th of April, 1785, that the time is expired when the last payment should have been made, and every justifiable indulgence having been granted, That unless they come forward and pay off their respective balances on or before the first day of April next, precepts will issue against all delinquents without regard to persons or circumstances. All former and existing sheriffs, who have money in their hands belonging to said Office, are requested to bring it to me on or before the above period, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of prosecuting them without distinction.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

P. S. The Printers throughout the State are requested to insert the above in their papers for the information of their fellow-citizens.

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 CENTS each.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 8, 1794.

ANCHORS pr. lb.

Allum, English, pr. cwt.

Ditto, Roch pr. lb.

Alhes, pot, per ton,

—Pearl,

Artack pr. gall.

Brandy, common,

—Contac

Brazilietto, pr. ton.

Bricks, pr. M.

Bread, ship, pr. cwt.

Ditto, pilot

Ditto, small water, per keg

Beer, American, in bottles,

pr. doz. bottles included,

Ditto pr. barrel,

Boards Cedar pr. M feet,

—New England

—Oak

—Merchantable pine

—Sap, do.

—Mahogany, per foot

The above are the shallop prices,

for the yard price, add a dol-

lar 33 cents per 1000.

Brimstone in rolls, pr. cwt.

Beef, Boston, per barrel

—Country ditto

—Fresh, per cwt.

Butter pr. lb.

—in kegs

Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.

—Wax

—Myrtle Wax

—Mould, tallow

—Dipped

Cheese, English, pr. lb.

—Country

Chocolate

Cinnamon

Cloves

Cocoa pr. cwt.

Coffee pr. lb.

Coal pr. bushel

Copperas pr. cwt.

Cordage, American, per cwt.

Cotton pr. lb.

Corrants

Duck, Russia, pr. piece

—Ravens

Dutch sail duck,

Feathers pr. lb.

Flax ditto

Flaxseed, pr. bush.

Flour, Superfine pr. barrel

—Common

—Burnmiddings, best

—Meal, Indian

—ditto Rye,

—Ship-stuff pr. cwt.

Fattie pr. ton,

Gin, Holland, pr. case,

Do. pr. gall.

Glue, pr. cwt.

Ginger, white race, per lb.

—Ditto, common

Ditto, ground pr. lb.

Ginseng,

Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. cask,

Ditto, fine glazed

Grain, Wheat pr. bush

—Rye

—Oats

—Indian corn

—Barley

—Best shelled pr. lb.

—Buckwheat, per bush.

Hemp, imported, pr. ton,

American, pr. lb.

Herrings, pr. bbl.

Hides, raw pr. lb.

Hops

Hoghead hoops, pr. M.

Indigo, French pr. lb.

—Carolina

Irons, sad pr. ton,

Iron, Castings pr. cwt.

—Bar pr. ton,

—Pig

—Sheet

—Nail rods

Jank, pr. cwt.

Lard, hogs pr. lb.

Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.

—in bars

—white

—red

Leather, foal, pr. lb.

Lignum vitæ pr. ton,

Log wood

Mace pr. lb.

Mackarel, best pr. bbl.

—second quality

Madder, best pr. lb.

Marble, wrought, pr. foot,

—Mast spars ditto

Molasses pr. gall.

Mustard pr. lb.

—flour, in bottles, pr. doz.

Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.

Nutmegs pr. lb.

Oil, Linseed, pr. gall.

—Olive

Dls. Cts. Dls. Cts.

Oil, Ditto pr. case

—Sweet, best, in flasks, pr. box

Ditto baskets, 12 bottles

Spermaceti pr. gall.

Train per barrel

—Whale

Porter pr. cask,

—London, pr. doz.

—American ditto bot. incl.

Pitch, pr. bbl.

Pork, Burlington, per barrel,

—Lower county

—Carolina

Peas, Albany pr. bushel

Pepper, pr. lb.

Pimento

Raisins, best, pr. keg

Ditto pr. jar

Ditto pr. box

Rice pr. cwt.

Rosin pr. barrel

Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon

—Antigua

—Windward

—Barbadoes

—Country, N. E.

Salt petre, pr. cwt.

Sassafras pr. ton

Shot ditto

Steel, German pr. lb.

—English, blistered, pr. cwt.

—American pr. ton

Crowley's pr. faggot

Snake root pr. lb.

Soap, Brown per lb.

—White

—Castile

Starch

Snuff pr. doz. bot.

Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives.

January 30.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions.

Speech of Mr. Madison.

[CONTINUED.]

Resuming the train of his observations, he proceeded to explain the remedial operation of his propositions.

First. They will make the British nation sensible that we can, by just and pacific means, inflict consequences which will make it her interest, to pay a just regard to our rights and interests.

To enforce this tendency, he enlarged on the ideas he had formerly expressed in relation to the dependence of Great Britain on the commerce of the United States, and the obvious and essential dependence of the British West-Indies, on the supplies of the United States.

On the latter subject, he entered into a particular reply to the member from Massachusetts (Mr. Ames) who had argued that the British regulation of the trade between the United States and the West-Indies, was conformable to the principles of the colony system as established by the commercial nations of Europe, and could not therefore be reasonably complained of.

2d. That the West-Indies could obtain supplies from other quarters, and did not therefore depend on the United States; nay, that there was danger, by forcing these supplies into other channels, of our losing the branch of trade altogether.

3d. That the trade would hardly employ more than a dozen brigs, and was therefore not worth contending for.

In answer to the first argument of Mr. Ames, Mr. Madison undertook to shew, that Great Britain had not pursued, but violated the principle of the colony system. The true spirit of this system, he said, was to confine the trade between the parent country and the colony, to their own vessels, and to allow as little trade as possible, between the colony and foreign countries; but when a trade with a foreign country became necessary to the colony, to allow the foreign vessels the same carrying privileges allowed to their own. Colonies, he said, were to be considered as parts of a common empire. The trade between one part and another, as between London and Kingston in Jamaica, was to be considered, equally an internal trade with the coasting trade between London and Liverpool, or the trade between the different ports of the United States: and might, if deemed expedient, be equally restrained to domestic bottoms. But when a trade was opened between a colony and a foreign country, the case was changed: the foreign country became a party, and had a reciprocal claim to the use of its bottoms, as much in the trade with the colony, as with any other part of the empire, to which the colony belonged. In support of this doctrine, Mr. M. referred to the example of every nation in Europe, except that of Great Britain, which had American colonies. Denmark, Sweden, the United Netherlands, France, Spain and Portugal, had their colonies, as well as Great Britain: and some of them, rigorously attached to the principles of the colony system: yet not a single one of these nations had refused, whenever a trade was permitted, at all between the colonies and another country, to make the carriage common to the vessels of both the parties. Great Britain alone had attempted a monopoly in such cases for her own vessels. Her example therefore was an innovation on the colony system, as well as an infraction of the rights of reciprocity.

In answer to the 2d position of Mr. A. he denied that permanent supplies of provisions and lumber could be derived from any other part of the world than the United States: not from the northern parts of Europe, which either did not produce, or were too remote to send them: not from the southern parts of Europe, which depended themselves on the northern parts and on America: not from Great Britain, which imported bread, for her own use, amounting one year with another according to the report of the committee of the privy council, to the sum of near three hundred thousand pounds sterling, and was, certainly not an exporter of lumber: not from Ireland, which could not pretend to rival the United States in any article but that of salt provisions; and this was so much dearer, that a prohibition alone of

ours, could gain a market for hers. The gentleman had relied on the capacity of Ireland to extend her cultivation of wheat, so as to spare supplies of this article also. Such a revolution in her interior state was not very probable. But he ought at least to have remembered, that as the pasture lands of Ireland should be turned into wheat fields, her export of beef would decrease, in proportion as she might be enabled to export bread.

It was a waste of time, Mr. M. said, to disprove by minute enquiries, the possibility of supplying the British West-Indies from the old continent, on terms that would not be worse than abandoning them altogether. The truth was that the gentleman (Mr. A.) had in this particular, gone beyond the most sanguine advocates of the British policy, Mr. Knox and Lord Sheffield themselves; who limited their ultimate hopes of supporting the West-Indies without the aid of the United States, to the remaining possessions of Great Britain on this continent. He would proceed, he said, to shew what foundation there was for the opinion of these gentlemen, and the gentleman from Massachusetts, in favor of this resource. And he was able to give the most full and decisive evidence in the case, by recurring to an authentic document of our own, from which it appeared, that the continental colonies of Great Britain, instead of being able to furnish the West India colonies, were themselves dependent for the very articles wanted there, on the supplies of the United States.

In the official statement of our exports for the year as late as 1791, most of the articles sent to the British continental colonies, were of a sort and an amount so directly to the point, that he hoped the committee would excuse him for repeating them in detail. He stated them as follows:

Bread-Stuffs and Roots.

Wheat,	3,125 bushels
Rye,	2,201
Barley,	32
Indian corn,	80,734
Oats,	314
Buckwheat,	26
Peas and beans,	1,418
Rice,	84 tierces
Flour,	27,197 barrels
Ship-stuff,	2,515
Rye meal,	1,774
Indian meal,	2,396
Buckwheat, do.	353
Bread,	29,290
Crackers,	364 kegs
Potatoes,	20 bushels
Onions,	525

Meats, &c.

Beef,	284 barrels
Pork,	352
Bacon,	881 lb
Fresh Pork,	29,334
— Beef,	92,269
Mutton,	561 carcasses
Tongues,	30 barrels
Butter,	33 firkins
Lard,	5,720 lb
Cheese,	1,826

Live Stock.

Horned Cattle,	312
Horses,	39
Sheep,	1,517
Hogs,	178
Poultry,	361 dozens

Wood.

Shingles,	43,000
Staves and heading,	128,000
Handspikes,	2
Hoops,	3,000
Laths,	3,000
Blocks,	100
Oar-rafters,	857
Trunnels,	1,500
Oak Planks and Boards,	14,267
Pine, do.	17,0000
Maple and beach, do.	7,5000

The total of the exports, including a few articles under other heads, amounted to two hundred, seventy thousand, two hundred fifty and nine dollars.

Here then, it is seen, that not only in the bread stuffs, and meats of every sort, but in the articles of lumber and live stock, for which, by universal acknowledgment, the West Indies must depend either on the United States, or the British Continental colonies; the latter are so far from being a rival to us, or a resource to the West Indies, that they continue, at this day, to supply their own deficiencies from our market.

Mr. M. said, that he should not have employed so much of the time of the committee on this head, if the gentleman,

(Mr. Ames) had not attempted to revive the arguments with respect to Canada and Nova Scotia, which had misled Great Britain in her political calculations and present views.

He had heard the language of the gentleman on this subject, with astonishment. That Mr. Knox and Lord Sheffield, British subjects, viewing the prospect with British eyes, at the distance of three thousand miles, in the year 1783, when little enquiry and no experiment could assist them, should have run into the error, was perhaps not so marvellous. But, that an enlightened citizen of America, seeing with American eyes, living in the neighborhood as it were of the scene, in a state whose wharves afford proofs of the daily dependence of the British Continental colonies for the necessities of life, on the market of the United States, should, in the year 1794 adopt the opinion that those colonies could supply the Islands, after a trial of nine years had probably forced the authors of the opinion, Knox and Sheffield themselves, to abandon it, could not be heard without some surprize; and must be considered at least as the fullest proof, that the gentleman had not given sufficient attention to the present subject, to claim that weight which was in general due to his observations.

Mr. M. said he was not less surprised at the 3d position of the gentleman from Massachusetts, viz. that the West-India trade could be carried on by a dozen brigs; and consequently, was not an object worth our pursuit. The plain answer to this argument was, to state the fact, that the shipping entered in one year from the British West-Indies, was not a dozen brigs, but 107,759 tons.

Besides the immediate importance of this auxiliary resource for our navigation, he remarked, that there were two considerations which enhanced the value of the object: one, that as the West-India articles could be brought cheaper in American vessels, they would come cheaper to American consumers; the other, that as our supplies would at the same time be carried cheaper to the West-Indies, the people there could afford to consume the more of them.

It had been urged that the proposed restrictions on the trade with Great-Britain would produce clamors here as well as there, and that Congress might be obliged to recede, before the British government would be under the necessity of doing so. To this Mr. M. replied, that he was under no such apprehension. He thought more favorably of the good sense as well as virtue of his fellow-citizens. On the side of Great-Britain it had been shewn there would be the greatest distress, and the least ability to bear it. The people there were not accustomed, like the people of the United States, to self-denying regulations. They would not have the same confidence in the justice of their cause. And it was particularly worthy of remark, that the people of Great-Britain would be disheartened, and the government alarmed, by reflecting, that their losses from the shifting of commerce into other channels, and not only of their manufactures, but manufacturers, to other places, would be permanent and irretrievable; whereas on our side, they would be temporary sacrifices for durable and valuable acquisitions.

Secondly. The resolutions would have the effect of encreasing our marine, and thereby at once cheapening and securing the carriage of our productions, and providing for our safety. These advantages having been already sufficiently explained, need not, he said, be again developed.

It had been remarked by a member from Massachusetts, (Mr. Ames) that if, as stated by a report of Mr. Jefferson, Great-Britain was so often at war, her wars, by depriving us of her shipping, would soon have the wished effect, of replacing it with American shipping. This reasoning Mr. M. said, supposed what was contrary to prudence and probability. What merchants would build ships, which a peace, always more or less in prospect, would throw out of employment; unless it were for special purposes, where the momentary gain might outweigh the eventual sacrifice.

It had been said that our tonnage was proved by the official returns to be increasing with an unexampled rapidity. To this Mr. M. answered; that the increase ought not to be compared with other examples, but with our own natural faculties, and reasonable expectations—that the increase of our population required an annual increase of at least five per

cent; that an assumption by foreigners of American names, had probably increased the apparent quantity of our shipping; that the war or preparations for it, by withdrawing foreign shipping, had probably also had some little temporary effect; that the principal cause of the increase, was the extension of our trade with the French dominions, which some members seemed so little inclined to secure and foster, by measures which appeared to him best fitted for the purpose.

He reminded the committee of an argument, which had, on former occasions, been much pressed by several mercantile members, for encouraging our own navigation; to wit: that American vessels, from a spirit of enterprise, and a union between private and public interests, would explore new fields of commerce, and new markets for our produce, which foreign carriers would leave unattempted. The trade to China opened by American vessels, had been often ascribed to this cause. Mr. M. said the argument seemed to be countenanced also, by the present state of our mediterranean trade; which had, since our independence, been confined by the Barbary corsairs to foreign bottoms. Previous to the revolution, when American vessels could be the carriers, the trade was very considerable. Since the exclusion of our vessels, though the carriage of our produce is safe to British, and several other foreign vessels, yet this branch of trade had withered as much as most others have grown. In 1790, the exports cleared for the mediterranean, were but 31,726 dollars; and in the year following, the imports no more than 11,522 dollars.

Thirdly. Another effect incident to the proposed measure, would be an additional encouragement to domestic manufactures.

A gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dexter) had said, he could read no such tendency in the propositions. Mr. M. thought it impossible to read the propositions with attention, and not perceive, that they must have the like tendency with the other means, by which manufactures had been promoted. If the duties already laid, were calculated to produce this effect, an increase of those duties in any instance, must have a tendency to increase the effect. In answer to the objection that, a change in the policy of Great-Britain, might put an end to the additional duties, and ensnare those who should proceed under the influence of them, he remarked, 1. That the same might be said in some degree of the regulations now in force. A treaty with Great-Britain might stipulate changes which would affect our manufacturers. But as there was a just confidence, that the interests of this class of citizens would in this case be attended to by the government; it might be expected, that equal attention would be paid to them, in any other case. 2. The progress of things in this country, and the probable accession of foreign manufacturers, might be relied on to support whatever undertakings shall have once got a footing.

(Speech to be continued.)

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, March 8,

Will be performed,

A NEW COMEDY,

(never performed here but once) called

Every one has his Fault.

To which will be added,

A Comic Opera, in two Acts, called

The Poor Soldier.

With the original Overture and Accompaniments.

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

Private Respublica.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

MUSCOVADO Sugar, in hhds. & bbls.

Hyson and Souchong Teas.

Sherry Wines, of superior quality, in pipes

and quarter casks.

Spanish Indigo.

Boston Beef, in barrels.

And a small invoice of Muslins.

NALBRO & JOHN FRAZIER,

No. 164, South Front-street.

March 8. finw4w

A Journeyman Bookbinder

WANTED,

Who can be recommended for his industry and sobriety—He may hear of employ by applying to Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, No. 24, North Third-street.

March 8. *d3t

UNITED STATES.

SALEM, Feb. 25.

From the West Indies.

We have very disagreeable accounts.—Capt. Thos. Webb, arrived here last week from St. Eustatia, brings intelligence, that the British have adopted a policy towards the neutral powers, which affects the American commerce in a very serious manner; that in pursuance of a proclamation and instructions of the British court, bearing date the 6th of November, which Capt. Webb saw and read, the armed vessels of that nation take all neutrals trading to or from the French islands, and send them into port for adjudication.—Many vessels have been sent into the English ports in consequence of this order, and numbers have been condemned at Montserrat; among which is the brig Two Brothers, Endicot, of this port, and schooner Peacock, Blaney, of Marblehead. The brig Hind, Putnam, of this port, and the schooner Rachel, Lee, of Cape-Ann, were there, among others, waiting a trial.

The Swedes and Danes share the same fate with the Americans.

We are informed that the British admit the Americans freely into those French ports, which they have taken possession of in Hispaniola, upon the same footing on which the British themselves trade there. Their object is to reduce all the French islands this winter; and the preventing their receiving supplies from neutrals, they consider as one principal mean of effecting it. Hence proceed the orders for their depredations on neutral commerce.

* We do not wish to doubt the veracity of Capt. W. but we shall not neglect to inform the public, that no such proclamation as he says he has seen, has ever been published in the London Gazette, from the 1st of Nov. to the 7th Dec. & that all the proclamations of the British court are invariably published in that Gazette. We cannot at the same time forbear mentioning, that many merchants in Salem give no credit whatever to the intelligence; but on the contrary, inform that letters were received by Capt. W. containing intelligence of a direct contrary nature.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.

IMPORTANT MEETING!

The public have already been informed of the meeting of the inhabitants of this town, to take into consideration the embarrassments under which our commerce labours; and of the appointment of a committee of thirteen to report thereon.

On Monday last, at 10 o'clock, that committee made their report, in which they stated a number of embarrassments under which our commerce generally, and carrying trade in particular, now labours, and others which may be expected to arise upon the arrival of peace.

To effect a removal of those existing, and to guard those which may be apprehended in the event of peace among the European nations, the committee subjoined sundry resolutions for the town to adopt; the most of which were only declaratory of certain principles and opinions, upon which to bottom one, recommending a discrimination against Britain and Spain, by imposing new duties on their vessels and goods.

After the report was read, the debates were opened thereon, by Mr. Russell, Mr. Jones, Mr. Eustis, and Mr. Codman who were in the minority of the reporting committee; and who now opposed the report. On the other side it was supported by Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Morton, and Mr. Austin, who were in the majority of the same committee. This debate, in which, beside the above gentlemen, great numbers took a part, was continued until near 2 o'clock P. M. when the town adjourned to meet at the Old-South Meeting House, at 3 o'clock, (the inhabitants who attended being too numerous for Faneuil-Hall) when the debate was resumed, and continued until dark: the town then adjourned to ten o'clock, yesterday morning, when the debate was again resumed, and kept up with much spirit, until near one.

The question was then taken upon this motion:

"That the further consideration of the Report be referred without day"

And upon a division of the house, there appeared a very large majority in favour of the reference.

The meeting was then dissolved.

Never did we see a fuller meeting: and never were debates more fairly conducted. We cannot omit mentioning in a particular manner, Mr. Otis, who took a conspicuous part in the course of the debate, in opposition to the report; his fellow-citizens did justice to his abilities, and eloquence.

The arguments used by the gentlemen in opposition to the Report, displayed an extensive knowledge of our commerce, its natural and permanent advantages; as well as its present embarrassments; and they were so convincing, as to satisfy a large majority, that it was inexpedient for the town to declare any opinion as to the measures proper to remove these embarrassments; but rather to leave the whole business with Congress, where it ought constitutionally to reside.

"The People" of the United States, in the Constitution which they have adopted, have declared, that "Congress shall have the exclusive power of regulating Commerce with foreign nations"—and "the People" are determined to support the Constitution!

The late Meeting has done, and will do much good.—It will strengthen the opinions of our Delegates in Congress, and convince them, that as long as they are just and patriotic, their constituents will support them. It also shews, that when the mercantile and mechanic professions have time to deliberate, they see their best interests, and pursue them.

NEW-YORK, March 5.
New-York Chamber of Commerce,
March 4. 1794.

THE Committee appointed by this Chamber, to receive complaints of 'unjustifiable vexation and spoliation committed on our merchant vessels by the powers at war,' beg leave to report that they have repeatedly met for the purpose of their appointment, and no "evidence of spoliation" hath yet appeared to warrant an application to the government, and but one instance of "vexation" in the case of Capt. Harvey, which hath been transmitted to the Executive Department of the United States.

W. NEILSON, Chairman.
A true extract from the minutes,
W. LAIGHT, Sec'y.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

REFORM IN PENAL LAWS.
Extract from a Return made by the Grand Jury to the Court of General Quarter Sessions, held in March 1794, in and for the County of Philadelphia.

"Among the various duties which the Grand Jury have found it incumbent on them to discharge, the visiting of the prisons forms a very important one. The polity of our prisons for offenders, and our penal laws being new, and essentially different from those of other places, we have been the more attentive to their effects; and it affords us much satisfaction in being able to say, that we have found order, decency, economy, and industry, prevailing throughout the house—strict attention to the moral conduct of the prisoners, and divine worship frequently performed. The number of prisoners has greatly decreased—there are few or none of them who are not engaged in some useful and productive employment, which not only begets habits of industry and order in the house, but qualifies them for usefulness when returned to society—at which time the balance procured by their labour is delivered to them, either in clothing or money, at the discretion of the inspectors of the prison. While we contemplate this agreeable change, it is with no less pleasure we find the benefits to society, many and important. The attention of the inspectors who have the direction of the prison, merits our approbation.

The exertions of Captain Weed, the late keeper (who fell a victim to his benevolent exertions as a father and a friend during the late afflicting calamity) in promoting the order and security of this place, also demands our grateful acknowledgments: And whilst we mention his services, we feel it a duty to notice the good order and management which is still preserved under the superintendence of his Widow, who from the decease of her husband until the present time, has had the charge of this place—and we cannot but recommend her as a person well qualified under the present order of that place, to perform the duties annexed to it.

Signed on behalf of the Grand Jury,
DANIEL THOMAS, Foreman.

A correspondent takes the liberty of observing, that from the above statement may

be seen the happy tendency of the penal code now adopted and carried into operation in Pennsylvania.

By just statements of the moral obligations and duties of man, good principles are impressed on the minds of those unfortunate persons who for their offences against the laws of their country are sentenced to confinement at hard labor in the prison at Philadelphia.—By a rigid exclusion of spirituous liquors, intoxication is there prevented—by a total separation of the sexes, corruption of manners is avoided—by the provision of proper materials, and a strict attention to the manufacture of them, habits of industry are induced; and by the surplus proceeds of the convicts labor being carried to their credit, and delivered to them at their dismissal from the prison, either in clothes or money (deducting only the moderate charges that accrue from their safe keeping, and the costs of their prosecution) they are not turned penniless and sans culottes on society, and compelled to resume their felonious practices in order to avoid starvation.

The foregoing statement further evinces the ease with which convicts are kept in confinement under a mild system of punishment, when a woman is equal to the place of keeper of a gaol, in which are grouped the most corrupt and hardened offenders of the whole state of Pennsylvania.

How much does this fact unsettle the opinion so long and so generally entertained, that no one was properly qualified for the office of Gaol-keeper, but a Man of desperate courage and a callous heart.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 8.

A letter from Boston dated February 25, says, That at the late Town meeting there, it was judged there were 1800 persons present.—That on the question for referring without day, the consideration of the business before them, the numbers in the affirmative, were estimated at twelve hundred—those in the negative at six hundred.

Yesterday afternoon arrived in town, from the army of the United States, Capt. Eaton, with dispatches from Major-General Wayne, to the Secretary of War. Capt. Eaton left Head-Quarters the 22d of January.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, to his friend in this city.

Grenville, Jan. 21, 1794.

"Peace, which has been the great wish of the Union, and which we have solicited so often without success, and been rejected by the belligerent tribes of Savages in the most contemptuous manner, is now offered to us, by one of those tribes, and will, I have no doubt, be joined by all.

"A few days since, a white man, and an Indian, appeared in the vicinity of this cantonment, bearing a white flag. They were received, by order of the Commander in Chief, and conducted to his quarters; where they opened their business, and informed that they came from the Delaware nation, with proposals of peace—that they were sanctioned by the Shawanese and other hostile tribes, in their propositions, and wished to be informed if the General would meet them upon those terms, and shut the bloody path. An answer was deferred till the next day; and in the mean time, a gentleman was sent with the Indian for two others, who had continued in the woods about two miles from this place, and returned with them in the evening.

"A Council was held the next day, and after the Indians had laid before the Commander in Chief the purport of their visit, and had declared it to be the sincere wish of their brethren, to live in friendship with their white brothers, and to close the road to the further effusion of blood; the council ended with an answer from his Excellency, purporting that it was his wish to enter upon a treaty of peace.—That the Indians had so often deceived us, it was impossible to believe they were now sincere—that if they were so, they would have no objection to his proceeding, and establishing forts upon the banks of the Lakes, for their security and his own, where, whilst drinking the waters, he would be better enabled to meet them in council, and conclude the good work—and farther to testify the sincerity of their wishes, he insisted that the white prisoners now in their nations should be brought, accompanied by the head chiefs, to this cantonment, in one month from the time of the departure of the said Indians, to which they conceded."

From a Correspondent

What is the cause of the fall of Stocks? enquires a correspondent—surely not a diminution in the quantity of specie, for

it may safely be asserted, that there never was so great a quantity in the country before, as at the present time—not to the increasing quantity of paper for sale—for it may fairly be presumed, that the public securities are constantly receding from the market, by being more and more concentrated in the hands of those who prefer a steady income to the uncertainties and fluctuations of commercial or other speculations—not to the diminution of the public revenue, and a lessening of the means to support the public credit—for the revenue encreases annually—and notwithstanding all the vexations and spoliations of our commerce, it is probably at this moment progressing.—The variations, therefore in the prices of stocks are founded on no better basis than the breath of rumor—but baseless as it is—the bulls and bears have no other data for their calculations.—*Sat verbum sapienti.*

From a London Paper.

FRENCH REGULATION respecting BURIALS.

In the name of the French nation.

"THE Representatives of the People with the Departments of the Centre and the West, considering that the French can acknowledge no other privileged signs except the Law, Justice, and Liberty; no other Worship except that of Universal Morality; no other Doctrine except that of National Sovereignty and Omnipotence; considering that, if at the moment when the Republic solemnly declares that she allows an equal protection to the exercise of the worship of every religion, it was lawful for every sectary to establish on the public squares, on the roads, in the streets, the tokens of their respective sects, to celebrate there their religious ceremonies, confusion and disorders would ensue therefrom in society, resolve as follows:

1. All the worships of the different religions cannot be exercised but in their respective temples.
2. The Republic not acknowledging any general or privileged worship, all the religious tokens upon the roads, squares, and all public places in general, shall be destroyed.
3. It is forbidden, under pain of imprisonment, to all Ministers and Priests, to appear clad any where else but in their temples.
4. In every Municipality, all the deceased citizens, of what sect soever, shall be carried, twenty-four hours after their decease, or forty-eight hours in case of sudden death, to the place of common burial, covered with a pall, on which shall be depicted Sleep; accompanied by a public officer, surrounded by their friends clad in mourning, and by a detachment of their brothers in arms.
5. The common place where the ashes shall repose, shall be remote from every dwelling, planted with trees; under the shade of which, a statue shall be raised, representing Sleep. All other signs or tokens shall be destroyed.
6. On the gate of this field, consecrated by a religious respect to the manes of the dead, shall be read this inscription—"Death is an everlasting sleep."
7. All those who, after their death, shall be judged by the Citizens of their Commonalties to have well merited of their country, shall have on their tomb a stone, with garlands of oak.
8. The present resolution shall be printed, and stuck up in all the extent of the Department, addressed to all the districts, which shall transmit it to all the Council-General of the Commons, and to the Rectors, who shall be responsible in case of non-execution.

(Signed) "FOUCHE."

Nevers, October 19.

The above resolution needs no observations. It is a death-blow aimed by reptiles at revealed religion, and as such its consequences can be hurtful only to themselves.

The Editor hereof acknowledges with grateful sensations, the favors of his advertising friends. Six hundred of the Gazette are now struck off daily. Their extensive, and distant, as well as local circulation, in addition to the increasing number, embolden the Editor to solicit a continuation of advertising patronage.

The Eastern mail due yesterday, and the Southern and Eastern mails due this day, are not arrived.

"EXAMINER" is necessarily postponed till Monday.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1794.
JUST PUBLISHED,
By **MATHEW CAREY,**
No. 118, Market Street,
THE FIRST VOLUME OF A NEW
SYSTEM OF

Modern Geography:
OR, A
**Geographical, Historical, and
Commercial Grammar;**
And present state of the several
NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

- CONTAINING,
1. The figures, motions, and distances of the planets, according to the Newtonian system and the latest observations.
 2. A general view of the earth, considered as a planet; with several useful geographical definitions and problems.
 3. The grand divisions of the globe into land and water, continents and islands.
 4. The situation and extent of empires, kingdoms, states, provinces and colonies.
 5. Their climates, air, soil, vegetables, productions, metals, minerals, natural curiosities, seas, rivers, bays, capes, promontories, and lakes.
 6. The birds and beasts peculiar to each country.
 7. Observations on the changes that have been any where observed upon the face of nature since the most early periods of history.
 8. The history and origin of nations; their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military strength.
 9. The genius, manners, customs, and habits of the people.
 10. Their language, learning, arts, sciences, manufactures, and commerce.
 11. The chief cities, structures, ruins, and artificial curiosities.
 12. The longitude, latitude, bearings, and distances of principal places from Philadelphia.

- To which are added,
1. A GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX, with the names and places alphabetically arranged.
 2. A TABLE of the COINS of all nations, and their value in dollars and cents.
 3. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of remarkable events, from the creation to the present time.
- By **WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Esq.**
The Astronomical Part corrected by
DR. RITTENHOUSE.
To which have been added,
The late DISCOVERIES of **DR. HERSCHELL,**
and other eminent ASTRONOMERS.
The FIRST AMERICAN EDITION,
Corrected, Improved, and greatly Enlarged.
The first volume contains twenty-one Maps and Charts, besides two Astronomical Plates, viz.

1. Map of the world.
2. Chart of the world.
3. Europe.
4. Asia.
5. Africa.
6. South-America.
7. Cook's discoveries.
8. Countries round the north Pole.
9. Sweden, Denmark, and Norway.
10. Seven United Provinces.
11. Austrian, French and Dutch Netherlands.
12. Germany.
13. Seat of war in France.
14. France divided into departments.
15. Switzerland.
16. Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia.
17. Spain and Portugal.
18. The key in Europe and Hungary.
19. Ireland.
20. West-Indies.
21. Vermont.
22. Armillary sphere.
23. Copernican system.

With the second volume, which is now in the press, will be given the following Maps:

1. Russia in Europe and Asia.
2. Scotland.
3. England and Wales.
4. Poland.
5. China.
6. Hindostan.
7. United States.
8. British America.
9. State of New-Hampshire.
10. State of Massachusetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Island.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jersey.
15. State of Pennsylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tennessee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

- TERMS.
1. This work will be comprised in two volumes.
 2. Subscribers pay for the present volume on delivery, six dollars, and the price of binding, (56 cents for boards.)
 3. They may receive the succeeding volume in twenty-four weekly numbers, at a quarter dollar each, or else, when finished, at the same price as the first.
 4. The subscription will be raised on the first day of June 1794, to fourteen dollars, exclusive of binding.
 5. Should any copies remain for sale after the completion of the work, they will be sold at sixteen dollars, and the price of binding.
 6. The names of the subscribers will be published as patrons of American literature, arts, and sciences.

It is wholly unnecessary to expatiate on the advantage, to American readers, that this edition possesses, over every imported edition of any system of Geography extant. The addition of maps of the several states, procured at a very great expense, and from the best materials that are attainable, speaks such full conviction on this subject, that it would be disrespectful to the reader's understanding to suppose it requisite to enter into a detail of arguments to prove its superiority. In no similar work have such maps been ever introduced.

The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a slight sketch of a few of them.

The publisher takes the present opportunity of returning his most sincere thanks to those respectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of several of the states. He requests a continuance of their kindness; and hopes that such public spirited citizens, as are possessed of similar documents, will favor him with their assistance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breast the warmest sentiments of gratitude—sentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himself to the citizens of the United States, to spare neither pains nor expense to render the present edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deserving of their patronage.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND SOLD BY
H. & P. RICE,
No. 50, High-Street,
(Price One Dollar)
**The Gentleman's
Pocket Library.**

- CONTAINING,
1. The Principles of Politeneess.
 2. The Economy of Human Life.
 3. Rochefoucauld's Moral Reflexions.
 4. Lavater's Aphorisms on Man.
 5. The Polite Philosopher.
 6. The way to Wealth, by Dr. Franklin.
 7. Select Sentences.
 8. Detached Sentences.
 9. Old Italian, Spanish and English Proverbs.
 10. A Tablet of Memory.
- March 3. 4t

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY
M. Carey, No. 118, High-Street,
The PROMPTER;
COMMENTARY ON COMMON SAYINGS AND
SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON
SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a style altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed thro three impressions in the eastern states, and many householders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families.—PRICE 2s.
February 4. dit

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.
January 30. d2m

Parry and Musgrave,
Goldsmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Assortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & fine CUTLERY,
Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures set, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.
December 24. mw&tf

A V I S.

Les habitants infortunés de la Colonie Française de St. Domingue qui dans l'incendie du Cap font venus chercher un asile dans les Etats Unis sont informés que la République leur accorde un passage pour France. Ils sont invités en conséquence à se présenter à cet effet d'ici à huit jours chez les Consuls & agents de la République dans les différents Ports des Etats Unis.
A PHILADELPHIE, le 10 Ventos—l'an ad de la République Française une & indivisible.
(28 Février, 1794. vieux stile)
Le Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République Française.

JH. FAUCHET.
The editors of newspapers in the United States are requested to insert the above notice in their paper. 8.

This Gazette shall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement.—The Subscription encreases daily.—Advertising Favors are solicited.—These constitute an essential item in diminishing the Debt side of the Account.

Just Imported,
From London, Dublin, and Glasgow,
And now opening for sale,
By **MATHEW CAREY,**
No. 118, Market Street,
A Large and Valuable
COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:
NEW Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
Disney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memy, a collection of essays
Varieof Prussia's works
Calm observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Saugnier and Brillon's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Taffo's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
History of birds
Philips's history of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
History of France, in 3 vols.
Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's history of Hindostan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's description of Kentucky
Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
Preston on masonry
Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's survey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson
Necker on executive power
Kisses of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
Travels
Vaillant's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
Murphy's translation of Tacitus
Godwin on political justice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's sketches of the history of man
Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouse dictionary
Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
Stackhouse's history of the bible
Watson's life of Philip II. & III.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diseases
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabart's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of mid-wifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lee's botany.
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chaptal's chemistry.

FOR SALE,
By **MATHEW CAREY, No. 118,**
Market-Street,
An Essay on Slavery:

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on morals, industry, and the peace of society. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of freemen to be much more productive than that of slaves; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is impolitic as well as unjust.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
February 15. dit

Dally's Hotel.

GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-House of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a **HOTEL** in Shippen-Street, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the House formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furnished himself with the best of **LIQUORS**, and will furnish a **TABLE** for Parties, with the best provisions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the shortest notice. From his long experience in this line of business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their company.
Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000 Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery consists of 38,000 Tickets, in which there are 14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, having resolved to erect **LOTTERIES** for raising ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have appointed the following persons to superintend and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew McConnell and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Donham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Eliza Boudinot, of New-Jersey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themselves to the public, that they will take every assurance and precaution in their power, to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which shall be immediately discharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

S C H E M E :

1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000		10,000
5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
100		100		10,000
300		50		15,000
1000		20		20,000
2000		15		30,000
3000		12		36,000
8100		10		81,000

14,539 Prizes. 266,000
23,461 Blanks. First drawn number, 2,000
Last drawn number, 2,000

38,000 Tickets at 7 Dollars each is 266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inspection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample security for discharging the trust reposed in them.

In order to secure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers shall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient securities, to perform their inductions, the substance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he shall immediately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and such of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security for any Tickets they may trust, otherwise to be responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abstracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterson, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. 10wtf.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-Street, New-York.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the **PURCHASE & SALE** of **STOCKS** on **COMMISSION**, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to.
LEONARD BLEECKER.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY **JOHN FENNO, No. 3,**
South Fourth-Street.